LEASE, The proposed to furnish Hate for the million who are delly species to both of their stores after their superior white Beaver Hate which they sell as \$3 and \$4, and six see each purchase the Darparren-type libreas mently inserted in the top of late hat, without additional type libreas mently inserted in the top of late hat, without additional others. Rapper by & Livass, No. 57 Chutham, opposite Chambers, and on the course of Chutham and Pearl.

Straws and Rocky Mountain Beavers are the indiextions of the approach of "dog days," and as the dema it for a release at KaoKA, No. 128 Fullrows. Is sourcement. Pendle or venture out with thite. "O, no we mayor mention out "with regret of a blass from the "tee King." Buy your hats of him.

The 9 909 Hats were spoiled on the Fourth of July, out of which it is firly estimated that 9.000 will be replace 1 by that inimitable barter. Will 1228, of No. 106 Fullows. As must the best of summer lists at low proces. Play the pour fellow who hard that "one" elsewhere. I'm Have you insured your health? If not, the owt

way to do so is to pr. vide yourself with a suit of ZEPHYE UNDER-GARMENTS

From UNION ADAMS Bookery said Under-Garment No. 591 BROADWAY. Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Paying dear for your whistle is now understood to be getting a ride in an advertising conveyance (worst) 60 cmm/s for nothing, and earling "some" for the goods yes hopy of the proprietor. H. L. Forris, Clothies, No. 27 Courticulted, New York, offers no baits, though be "a bairs" not one jot of his plan of selling a good acticle at after price. Calland see

LIGHT SUMMER SHOES AND GAITERS - WATKING, NO.

SMITH'S LADIES' LINES GATTERS, ONLY 12'.—Nothing can be more neat, comfortable and cheen than the above expelled at the of feet covering, produced by Mr. E. J. SMITH of No. 53 Bleeckerst, especially for american wear. Mr. S. has a beautiful assumment of all kinds of Ladies' Shore, which he settle remarkably cheap. His establishment is near Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS-GREAT REDUCTION.-BARTHOLO MEW & WEED are selling the balance of their desirable stoc Spring and Sammer Goods far below the cost of importation, domning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between the St. Nicholas detropolities Hotels.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.-This great Exhibition wil soon open; but would you see a great curiosity shop, which even the place will acasedy equal, go to Turtur's, No. 363 Broadway. Here every morean who to the Banaras of Furope afford may be found, with Basy Jumpers, Dolla Tris acts, Toys, Fans, and every a time calculated its please or samess the Chifdren. He has also a fine associated of flocilicules and Drowing Cases, which all who are about traveling should examine.

A CARD.-Taylor's new Saloon is now open in Broad

Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping are thoroughly and efficiently taught by B. F. Fortes, No. 331 Broadway, where gradience conversant with business may at all a mastery incorded on double entry in the about space of one wies. Open day and extaller.

Fowners & Wents, Phrenologists and pub ish-DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES. - GAYLER'S PATENT.

RICH'S SALAMANDER SAFES -Long known-severely

tested—always taithful to their rent—the only Safes made combins
Rich's and Wilder's Patents
STEARNS & MARVIN, Subcessors to Girls & Co.) 145 Water-st., N.Y.

SEWISG MACHINES—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—
I. M. SINGER & Co. Invine greatly extended the manufacture of their
unrivaled Fatest Straightnesses Sewing Machines, and having succeeded to materially reducing the cost of manufacture by amplying
new and improved machinery in their construction, with increafer self
the machines at \$168 each, inseend of \$125, the original price. These
machines are adapted to every kind of as wing, and do the werk with
absolute perfection. Office No.505 Broadway.

Basicus Expose D.—As there has appeared in the papers of the day a long stricle signed by P. T. Baroum, reflecting upon
Gleason's Picrosial, and giving publicity to several grossly incorrect assertions, the undersigned deciment the duty to reply to the said
article. The article opens with a very indicinate excess of a private
quarrel between Haroum and Hiram Fuller, Eng., editor of The NewYerk Evenies Mirror, a matter concerning which we certainly have
nothing to do: though we hashate not to any that we do not believe
one word of what M. Haroum says in this connection. All Fuller is a
graillerant who is estermed and respected for qualities which Mr. Brecommenced even appreciate, mixel less possess, and is the editor of

people to the matter one on to say, that the circulation frames above as one on to say, that the circulation frames above as one double that ever attained by

such a needless false hood.

The article referred is closes with a most pitiable declaration that he Farrium) is only a special partner in the concern; but it is well known that he is the head and from of the super, though we do not wonder that he destree to act out of the convection as some a puselle, and to savid all responsibility in the premises. Well, even philosophers make mistakes concentrates, and why is it to be voncered at that Hardurium has done to, and in spite of all his boasies, showedness, made a grand full-tree of left. e the honor to be the public's humble servent, F. Garason.

ILLUSTRATED NEWS .- Look out for this week's mag-

\$35,000 worth of Farms and a few Building Lots, at and tear the villages of Lawreland and Roseville. L. a. few variant five acres and upward, can now be had if applied for immediately, at from \$20 to \$50 per acre, and as it regards the quality of the soil I refer to a stab ment which was made at the American Lawrelle, at a regular meeting of the Farmer's Club, on the Zist of Jane, instant, and without any knowledge of mion, from which statement the full lowing is as carriert, viz.

"With respect to Long Island lands, which had been so much talked of the two reviews meetings, were discussors, the subject of 'analy

gratis.

Let Re sure you're right, then go ahead, and get one of the celebrated first premium Wits or Tuness, manufactured only by the investor Hanny Garband, No. 6 Warrenest—the only natural leaking Wiga ever invested Private rooms for Wigs, and applying. It. Garbands: Water of Tartarus.

IF if you want the only article in the Ustren

253.—BATCHELOU's eclebrated Hair Dye and Wig Farcery faremoved to No. 258 Breadway, opposite the Park Fountain. Farcery faremoved to No. 258 Breadway, opposite the Park Fountain. Farcery for well-sarred fame to a sufficient guarantee to all who par-rovice him, that their weate can be better supplied by him than at any where set blackment in the world.

The Husband's Calcined Magnesia, is represented the Twentieth Report of the Franklin Institute, Permaylvania, to

the Twenshith Repert of the Franklin Institute, Permayivanis, to the hat in the Urbied States. It is been in the Urbied States.

Four First Promium Slices Medich have been awarded for it by the Franklin Institute, N. Y., by the Maryivania Institute, N. Y., by the Maryivania Lastitute, and by the Massach meets Mechanic Association. The certificates of many of the most eminent physicians of Philadible and Maryivania Philadible and Philadible

delybis and when processing the strength of the Henry's Magnesia.
Henry's Magnesia.
His five from unpleasant tasle, and three times the strongth of the common Calcined Magnesia.
common Calcined Magnesia renerally.
For sale by the druggies renerally.
HAVILAND, HARRALL & RISLEY, No. 30 Mables-lane. How to GET RID OF WORMS-THE SIMPLEST THING

How to Get Rid of Works—The simplest thing is the Works—You have only to purchase a bottle of Milane's Cal-brated Vermiture, and administer it according to the directions secompanying each vial. It never falls to give immediate relief, and its perfectly safe for young or old. The following testimony, in layer of Milane's Calebrated Vermiture, was handed as a short time ago.

A friend of mine purchased and administered one bottle of Milane's Celebrated-Vermiture to a child of her's, four years oil, which brought savay between three had dred and four bundred worms—many of them in the first testing of the college of the child is now well, and firing in Reministron-place. For further particulars, inquire of Mis. Hardis, No. 3 Manhattan-place. P. S. De Milane's Celebrated Vermiture, also his Liver Fills, cannow be last at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

The Purchasers will please to excelled to ask for, and take none but Dr. MILANE'S VERMIEGE. All others, in comparison, are worthless (11)

ROSE-MARY.

Take the sweetest of names and the fairest of flowers,
Combine them, and io, what a treasure is ours!
For blocoming in winter, when earth is all dreary.
We had with delight the green fragrant Rose-mary.
INSELINE'S ROSE-MARY and CASTOC Cit., is decided and best article in the world for improving the human decay and best article in.

We hall with delight the green fragrant Rose-mary.

RESSELL SPALINE'S ROSE-MANY and CLARYA CUL, is decidedly the nicest and best article in the world for improving the human hair.

Fuerfore use it if you wish.

In To care the world for improving the human hair.

All To curl the hair elegantly.

Sol. To remove dawdruft effectually.

Sol. To remove the hards appearance,

Sol. To dress fails hair foom failing off.

7th. To cure all diseases of the scalp,

Sol. To dress fails hair elegantly,

Sol. To dress fails hair elegantly.

All gounder with law the signature of J. RESSELL. SPALDENG, sole manufactures and proprietor, depth No. 21 Teenant Row, Bascon,

Mas. Sold in New-York City, by Rushton, Clark & Co., C. H. Riog,

M. Sold in New-York City, by Rushton, Clark & Co., C. H. Riog,

Breadway and John-St. Albany, W. L. Jenson, Huffalo, A. J.

Bettles, 75 cents.

Monnoe Co .- The Rochester Union (Dem.) thus clas-Monnor Co.—The Rochester Union (Dem.) thus classifies the politics of the office-holders of Monroe Co.:

Hunker—Kirby, Senator: Perkins, County Treasurer:
Williams, County Clerk: Allis, Postmaster, Rochester:
Olden, Postmaster, Brockport; Mudgett, Canal Collector,
Rochester: Cornes, Canal Collector, Brockport; Waterman, Boat Inspector, Rochester: Munn, Deputy U. S.
Marshal; Rice, Supt. of U. S. Expenditure, Charlotte;
Fay, Division Engineer: Barnum, Resident Engineer: T
Hart Hyatt, Consul.

Burnburner—Campbell, U. S. Collector: Warner, Canal
Superintendent: Lewis, Weighmaster: Cooper, Boat Inspector: Halstead, Canal Collector, Scottsville.

New-Dork Dailn Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1853.

Persons wanting The Tribune left at their residences or places of business will please leave their address at the Publication Office, or send it to us through the Post-Office. Price 12 cents a week—payable

notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whate is dueded for insertion must be authenticated by the name a address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a gu auter of his good faith. cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The Tribune for Europe. The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued THIS MORNING, as 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six The Africa soils from this port To-Day

EF SEE THIRD PAGE. A

The steamship Arabia, Captain Judkins, with three days' later intelligence from Europe, is now in her eleventh day out from Liverpool, having sailed on the 2d inst. Nothing was heard from her when we went to

In Senate sesterday, the resolution in regard to adjournment was laid on the table, 17 to 13. The Canal apprepriation bill was taken up, and appropriations for various purposes were made. An Executive session was held, and some country appointments made. The Senate disagreed with the House upon the necessity of that body remaining in session during the trial of the Impeachment case.

In Assembly the Impeachment business occupied the most of the session. Charges were made against Attorney-General Chatfield.

The progress of the President is marked by many pleasant demonstrations of respect for the Chief Magistrate of the nation. He arrived at Philadelphia yesterday, and will come to Newark to-day, where he will remain all night. At Wilmington and Philadelphia he made quite lengthy speeches, and will undoubtedly do the same here, at Castle Garden.

The Aldermen did not raise a quorum last night. The Assistants concurred in requiring the City Inspector to report deaths by Wards; also to compel Mr. Furey to give out street contracts within ten days. The Board adjourned to the first Monday in August.

A very destructive fire occurred last evening at Newark, some account of which appears in another column.

POST OFFICE REPORM.

A first necessity of Republican civilization is cheap postage for the million, and we never intend to give up the cause until it is fully obtained. So far as the mere rate of three cents is concerned, we are satisfied. But have we got cheap postage? Nominally so in money, but "Time is money," as we are to d by a philosopher and, a friend of those who make their daily bread by an economical use of that base of wealth. If an individual wasted his time in the foolish and useless manner that the Post Office laws require officials to waste theirs, he would fail, and "ought to fail, " sooner than" those who " do business upon borrowed capital."

For what was the Post Office Department of the United States created ! Simply to provide a more certain, safe, cheap, expeditious means of communication for the people than they could have by any other possible means. To enable it to do this, Congress gave the Department a rigid menopoly of letter carrying. Out of such a monopoly in any other business under heaven, any individual with the intellect of a decent donker would have made a fortune more princely than any potentate on earth.

If the business had been in the hands and under the impelling power of self-interest, would it now be such a notorious old slow coach as it is? Would a Collins, a Vanderbilt, a Law, or any of the hundred horse-power. go-ahead, steam-boat men of this country, ever allow the expression of "in advance of the mail" to pass into a byword and a repreach ! For such it is now to a Government holding the letter-carrying monopoly, and possessing all the power that money-money is power-can give, but lacking that still stronger power which every successful enterprise must have-the power of intellectual capacity-a power which, if rightly exercised, would make the Mail travel in advance of anything and everything else but lightning on the telegraph wires.

Notwithstanding the monopoly of government, it is a notorious fact that letters are sent every day by privare expresses, by steamboats and sailing vessels, and by individuals; not to avoid the payment of the small amount of postage, but to insure a certain, safe or more speedy delivery than is given by the mail. An express man will bring a score of letters from a town | "it was over weight." So he has to open the package hundred of miles away, increasing the number at every to weigh the letter, which being all right, he proceeds stop along his route, and arriving with the mail in the to tie it up once more. Now the string is too short city, deliver his letters to his customers before the again, and "the puppy has run away with the bunch of Post Office gets fairly at work, stripping the useless wrappers from their packages, counting the letters and comparing them with the post bills, and sorting them for the carriers who are to make their appearance at the office next morning at 7 o'clock, and be ready to

begin their work in only an hour and a half afterward. The "laws delay" is somewhat notorious. The delay occasioned by " Post-Office laws" is notoriously a shame to this steam-propulsion age. Do the public know how these laws hinder or rather positively prevent rapid transmission of letters ! We think they do pet, for if they did, they would cry loudly for reform, till these useless clogs were removed from the Post-Office wheels. Cheap postage without rapid transmission and immediate delivery of letters, is not cheap to men of business, however small may be the sum charged. Do away with the unnecessary duty which Postmasters are now obliged to do, and the present rates will not only pay expenses, but create a fund to pay for further improvements and better a commodations of those who sustain the Post Office department.

We have said, "Simplify the elerical business of Postmasters, and one half their occupation would be gone, and one-balf of the hired clorks might seek bettor complexment:" and now we are going to prove it. Yet we do not expect to live long enough to see the consummation of such areform, because the Post-Office De partment is one of the strong arms of the political jugglers who mis-govern the postage-taxed millions of this country, and they are politically, and the clerks pecuniarily interested in keeping things as they are. There is in the laws of the Department a heading, " Of the Da ties of Postmasters on Receiving, Mailing and Forwarding Letters." Unsophisticated reader, what do you suppose those duties are ! To send them forward with the utmost dispatch, as any other freight agent would do, to be sure, is your natural answer. If you think that is the law, just try your hand at getting a letter mailed at any country Post-Office while the stage is waiting for the old Knickerbocker to overhaul the mail and spell out all the hieroglyphical directions upon five bushels of papers and letter packages. You arrive in breathless haste at the Post-Office, with a letter between your thumb and finger, upon the envelop of which you have affixed one of Uncle Sam's red stamps, and would have affixed a dozen if that would insure its safe and immediate transmission to the next town, only ten miles off. You ask the Postmaster to put your letter in the mail. "Can't do it, Sir; stage is waiting," is the short and sometimes erusty answer. "But it is of the "Can't help it; don't you see utmost importance." 'I am busy sorting the mails ! Must wait till to-"But, my dear sir," you begin to intreat, it will be of nouse to-morrow; it must go to-day."

"I tell you it can't go to-day. I havn't time to mail it don't bother me-you should have come before-I am not obliged, 'according to law,' to mail a letter unless it is deposited in the office half an hour before the time fixed for closing the mail."

You turn away with a feeling of disgust and disappoint.

terribly, in Mexico, under like circumstances." The letter is perhaps to your wife, begging her to come home by the return stage, for little Charley, the darling and only child of your house, is taken suddenly and dangeronely ill, and you cannot go, and you are too poor to send a special messenger, and therefore write the letter. In your despair, you apply to the stage driver to take your letter and see it delivered. " My dear fellow I would do it in a minute, but the law forbids me. I cannot tales letter within a mile of a post office, without subjecting myself to fine and imprisonment. I did use to do it, but old Tem Belden, down to B Idenstille, swore he would have me indicted, if I did'nt quit it : wors'n anything else 'cause I voted agin him at last election, I do believe." You are about begging the favor of a passenger to carry your rejected letter, when old Squire Spiggins, the postmaster, comes out with the mail bag, which he has only detained twenty seven minutes, instead of sever, " allowed by law," and stops that contraband traffic, by telling the timid old gentleman who is taking your letter, "that passengers in a mill stage are fine able by law for earrying letters." He is about to hand it back, when a good natured honest specimen of a blung fellow sings out, "What's that-agin the law-d--n the "law-give me the letter-I will carry it." So he didand really meant to deliver it, but he forgot it, until past the place, much to his chagrin and sadly to your disap-

Poor Charley! How he listened for the stagedriver's born, for with it would come his mother. Poor mother! She never saw her Charley alive-he died in his father's arms before morning. His last words were: " Oh, father! I hear it now-now mother is coming-she got the letter. Oh, what a blessing to poor folks is cheap postage. Mother, mother, I did want to see you so bad." Poor father; he never told him that the post-master would not put the letter in the mail. If he had, the poor boy would have died with a bitter curse, instead of a blessing, on his fevered lips, against a system so clogged with " rules and regu-"lations," that the father of a dying boy could not send a letter, upon which the postage was paid, to tell the mother to hasten home to get the last kiss, or perhaps by her presence save that precious life.

We know our readers are already indignant at this, as they think, overdrawn picture. It is not so. Here is a case in point. A letter is this moment received from a sick friend at Stamford. It was written and deposited in the post-office on Sunday. Stamford is ninety minutes from New-York, and the place where it | a ready actor is dirty intrigues and low maneuvers; and was to be delivered is thirty minutes' walk from the post-office. At 12 o'clock on Fuesday, the letter summoning its recipient to meet our sick friend on Mouday evening, is delivered-twenty-seven hours longer than it would take a passenger to perform the same journey. But to return to the sick boy and his grieved mother. "Why could not Squire Spriggings mail the letter," asks many a mother.

Because the law requires him to write "Spriggings's 'Cross roads, July 12th" on the letter, and deface the stamp, before he puts it in the mail bogs. "Is that Oh no: he must now take a little piece of paper called a post-bill, and fill up the blanks after the words "letters sent from," by writing Spriggingsville, O., July 12th, 1e53, to-the "to" is printed, that is a saving-to Beldensville, and then make two figures under proper heads to show that one letter accompanies the bill, and also that other and very important piece of information to Squire Belden, and through him the Post Office Department at Washington, that the aforesaid letter which was, or rather, if the Postof paper to wrap eround the letter and post bill, upon

At length, with the help of the old woman and Sally, close, and the whole gang of such consequential shams Squire Spriggings gets the letter ready for the mail bag.
"Blast it," says be, there, now, I down't try it to see if

"Blast it," says be, there, now, I down't try it to see if "thrums "-the old woman is out of the way, and Sally has gone to the barn to hunt eggs, and the old Squire has to waddle up stairs to the loom to get auother string. His clerical duties about this three cent pre-paid letter are not yet ended. He has to transcribe the account, and send it to Washington, to make employment for an "examining clerk," at salary of \$1,200 a year, who might if he ever examined which he will not, become cognizant of the fact, that on the 19th day of July, 1853 Jeremiah S. P. B. Spriggings, Faquire, Postmaster at Spriggings's Cross Reads in the County of Oldenheimer, and State of Okio, for so it is all written down in the "transcript of mails sent," did send a letter to Beldensville in the same County and State, the postage upon which was three cents, which postage was pre-paid by a stamp, which of course the o'd and realized the money for. But this is not all the derial labor about this three-cent letter. 'Squire account of mails received," and file away the post bill, and at the end of the current quarter make a transcript of his account, and send it and the post-bill to more frequent than usual. Washington, to make work for another political post office clerk. If the letter should not be taken out, i has to be transmitted, with a post-office bill setting facth

that fact, to "the dead-letter office." What for? To ake work for another clerk. New this is a fair specimen of the manner of dains business in 909 country post-offices-for Sprigging willes are not few and far between-and of the whole post office "rules and regulations" manner of mailing letters How much of such three-cent work would an individual kave to do to make it self-sustaining! Can anybody bu an old post-office fogy give one single reason why that letter could not be allowed to go into the mail-bag without one line of writing, or one single lots of labor of the receiving postmaster, except to dash his pen across the And even in the hurry of the moment if he had failed to do that, the postmaster delivering it could | cannon have done so in one second of time.

Can anybody, old fogies included, tell us why the let. ter above referred to, from a Stamford lady friend. should be twenty-nine hours in making a trip that an in. dividual can make in two! We pause for a reply, but have not yet done with the subject ?

INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM.

Our neighbor of The Evening Post takes its late excommunication from the great Democratic sect with coolness truly refreshing in this warm weather. One would say that it regarded the event with a depth of satisfaction which the late Baltimore platform, the President's inaugural, and the diplomatic appointments all together had failed to elicit. Indeed, for the first time in many months, it now seems to be quite jolly. The excommunication it laughed at as silly, and now it chuckles with agreeable contempt at the announcement that it owes to Judge Nicholson the benefit of having been read out. "What if Judge Nicholson did write it ment, and perhaps a little anger. "Our army swore jocularly exclaims our neighbor. Yes, indeed, what is

he did ! And, Oh! Judge Nicholson! don't you see that it is The Post which excommunicates you, with all your book and bell and official jargon, and not you that excommunicate The Post?

Seriously there is reason to congratulate any journal which works with an earnest purpose on the foundation of genuine and serious convictions, when it is read out of a party toward which it has hitherto sustained, or been supposed to sustain, a position of responsibility, as an ergan of its views and policy. A paper of character and power like The Post, cannot belp entertaining convictions on many subjects which accord with those of some considerable body of citizens, or which are gradually adopted and formulated into the creed of a party. But this party is organized exclusively upon those views, and exists, as far as it has any existence with mentioning, merely to carry them out in legislation and institutions. But the journal, just in proportien to its earnestness and ability, will in time outstrip those earlier ideas, and, going ahead of the legislations based thereon, come out with new and advanced netion, requiring new legislation and new instiations. Hereupon, great disturbance in the party, cries of treachery and heresy, and finally, it may be, the farce of excommunication, with some solemn ass of a Nicholson gravely to perform the ceremony. The old party cannot swallow the new policy. It loves the petrified, effece, mouldy old ideas, by virtue of which, in their days of vitality, it had an active existence; it clings to the dry old rats in which it has traveled forever, and denounces a feeble, senile vergeance on those who have the heart and vigor to strike out into living paths for themselves.

Delicious, we date say, is the sense of freedom which follows such expulsion and denunciation : more potent and effective in the cause of truth is the man, or the journal, that no longer has to modify an honest breath out of regard to some party exigency. The weak and soulless, who depend for existence on party patronage, and dare not speak till they see the direction of the weatherceck, may faint and tremble at an independent position-a thing, however, which they can never know. So too the speculators in opinion and the jobbers of politics live and breathe and ply their disgusting trade, the voluntary tools of parties. But the publicist who has the soul of a man, who aims at the triumph of principles, and regards the ultimate as well as the immediate end, can never be a perfectly trusty partisan, never presently the time will come for some Nicholson to do his country or of mankind! What real perennial fruit upon him the last, and perhaps the best office which a have we of his long years of careful culture, of his wide party, that has reached the mummy state, knows how to

We do not mean that no-man should act with parties. or that every energy may not honorably be employed in advancing their policy. The fault is when a man gives himself entirely up to his party, adopts its measures as surrenders all his independence of insight and judgment. To act with a body of fellow-citizens for a great public end is noble; to have no thought and no conscience except such as a party organization may prescribe is base and degrading for an individual, and a thousand times more so for a newspaper. It is almost as poor as that meanness which in the pursuit of popularity, dares not avow any opinion, and seeks to cajole

the friencship and support of all great parties alike. The present is called an era of good feeling in politics, and so it is. But we trust it will also prove to be an era of emancipation and independence, not to The Post only, but to other journals and individuals. Many who master had had time, would have been mailed at the | have heretofore worn the party collar with meekness said Spriggingsville, on the 12th of July, A.D. 1853, will wear such a badge of servitude no longer. A more was "pre-paid by stamps." Then Squire Springings elevated ideal will make its appearance in what has adjusts his spectacles, and performs the very solemn | bitherto been known as the partisan Press, raising that daty, required by law, of signing his name - Jeremiah | agency to its appropriate rank as the organ of original S. P. B. Spriggings, P. M. (the P. M. is printed—that of inion, not the scrybe repeater of what is prescribed by saves some juk) on the post bill. Now he gets down his | this or that caucus, or dictated by some petty official or account of mails sent," and after a white finds the wire-puller. A public journal, to be worthy of the name, right place, and enters under proper head the date. | should reject the data of a party as readily and cor-July 12th, 1853, to Beldedsville, one letter 3 conts. dially as it receives them; should urge its own views of pre-paid by stamps. Now he hun's about for a piece | policy, without inquiring whether they have received the indersement of the Whig, the Democratic, or the the outside of which he must write again the word. Free-Soil Convention; and should rely for support on Beldensville. Now he wants a string. "Sally, where the upright and untrameled spirit of that large and inthe dence is my post-office twine gone '" "Don't | creasing body of the people, who value frankness and "know, father, guess Tem has got it for a kite string | manly independence above mere conformity, and above -here is a piece of woolen yarn, will that do !" that dreary talent which grinds over and over the grist of "Yes: plague take it; no, it is too short. Da hunt party, and writes nothing except by word of command round and get me something-Where's the old was Journalism has a worther mission than making great "Here, father, what do you want?-a men out of little politicians, and helping party backs to "suring? Run up to the locus, Sally, and get some get offices. Let that be realized and what becomes of The Union, and its organism, and party excommunica-

MACAULBY IS UP.

When this phrase resounds through the passage-ways and alsles of St. Stephen's, there is always a sudden and rapid movement among the loungers and hangers on a rliament House. A load slamming of doors and shuf. fing of feet is heard; a rush toward the entrance of the Commons: a buzz and sensation that betokens something important going forward. The strangers, idle be fore, crowd into the galleries: the reporters prick up their ears, and even the obese Country, who are quietly tak, ing a clop at their cists, built the food and the porter, and hobble hurriedly to the stats that have not known them

The cause of the unwented vivacity is, that Thomas Babington Macaulay is on his legs, to speak to some question, and such is the reputation he has left in Parlianent us an orator, that no one would miss hearing him, if he could help it, for the world. When it was an nonneed, lately, therefore, that 'Macaulay was up' in the debate on Indian Affairs - a debate that had already continued through two weeks, exhausting the talents as well as the patience of members, all the seats in the House of Commons were at ones filled, and that noisy assembly maintained a rigid and respectful attention until the orator had closed-saving, of course, the customary hears and cheers, which, in his case, are rather

His speech was characteristic, in every respect;not very profound nor bold, but very brilliant, with learned episodes and admirable strokes of learned wit, acute, dexterous and effective, pleasing everybody but convincing nobody that was not already convinced, and carrying off the plaudits of the house, if not its votes, in other words it was an elaborate, scholarly, glowing and astonishing essay, worthy of the great Edinburgh reviewer and the great historian, but not an earnest, impetuons, irresistible speech, which required an adournment of the house before men's minds were in a ondition to legislate with calmness and judgment. Compared with the remarks of Cobden, or Bright or even of Sir James Graham, on the same evening, it was a few de joie in the midst of a discharge of well shotted

Yet, Macaulay is not deficient In logic, nor does he want convictions; on the centrary, he is a most adroit reasoner, and, we believe, sincere in his political opinions; but his logic is rather too adreit, giving one the impression of facility more than of strength, while his sincerity is not of that deep, intense, impressable kind which takes an audience off its legs. He is consequently more admired than trusted-is more likely to dazzle than to demonstrate; and, though coursed as a friend and dreaded as an enemy, is not regarded as an afficient leader by parties. He wants both earnestness and practical activity to make him equal as a Parliamentarian to men of far inferior talent, such as Sir Robert Peel, Lord Derby or Lord John Russell. No one disputes the greatness of his powers, the vigor of his intellect, the fertility of his fancy, the exhaustless reach and readiness of his learning, the various and charming graces of his style, and yet he is never sure to command the majorities by his utturance.

Mr. Macaulay reminds us of an accomplished gentle-

man and scholar among ourselves, with whom, though on the whole superior, he offers many points of resembisnce as well as some of contrast. We refer to the Massachusetts Senator, Edward Everett. It is not simply the fact that both have recently sprung from classical retirement into the noisy arena of public life, in which they have before figured,-that suggests the parallel to us, but a certain correspondence in the structure of their minds and in the incidents of their personal bistory. Both are students rather than statesmen, both have written poetry, both rhetoricians rather than erators, both are conservatives fancying that they are liberal, and both are remarkable for a rare union of extensive erudition with graceful power of expression, either as speakers or writers. Mr. Macaulay began active life as a lawyer, but was soon translated to Parliament. Mr. Everett as a clergyman, and was soon sent to Congress: neither of them ever rose to speak except to the fullest houses, and amid universal applause; neither of them has succeeded in connecting his name with any great movement, or in securing a lasting regard in the sympathies of the people. As politicians, therefore, they have achieved a kind of dubious position, which is neither a splended failure, ner a splendid success .- but the eclat and reputation of success, without its more substantial and satisfactory results. For though both have held seats in Cabinets-one as a Secretary of War, and the other as Secretary of State, it was for a brief period only, and under a pretty gene-

ral impression-how correct we do not here undertake to say-that they would show better in some other es-

But Macaulay has had the good sense to perceive that the forum was not the best theater for the display of his abilities, and has wisely restrained his ambition to the closet and the chair, expanding his resources by the assiduities of study, and concentrating his energies upon labors for which he was most eminently qualified. The consequence is that he has built himself a nome, as the Historian of England, which will travel downward to posterity with the language of his country, and long after the Secretary of War, the orator of the Commons, the politician, shall have been forgotten, the brilliant essayist and narrator will be fresh in the admiration of men. But what has Mr. Everitt done to give a similar perpetuity to his fame ! Where, since he has initiated and sustained no great measure of national policy, is the great book that he has written! What word or deed of his is the common inheritance of experience of society, of his mature and elaborated thought? His orations and addresses! Ah! they are excellent in their way, pretty, ornate, elegant, artistic, full of the evidences of a refined nature richly cultivated, pertinent to the occasion which called them forth, and of the most amiable tone and tendency; but they will the limits of truth and the perfection of wisdom, and scarcely survive the corporeal existence of the man who fishioned them, as some have already perished with the occasions that called them forth.

> We do not, of course, expect from Mr. Everitt the ame measure or kind of success that has been won by Mr. Macaulay, for he is not of so large, vigorous and manly make, but we do expect of him better results than any to which he has yet attained, -something more than Historical Lectures or Fourth of July Addresses, something to show that his life of leisure, of observation, of study, of opportunities of all kinds, has not been wasted in occasional displays, or in an inadenuate because, an impracticable ambition. There is much wisdom in that little sentence of Carlyle,-"know what you can work at and do it," leaving all the rest o the gods.

> CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL DELUSIONS. We published, on Monday, a private letter from Calornia, which exposed in cogent language the real difficulties lying in the way of the success of emigrants, and the enormous delusions existing with many persons in regard to the true state of affairs there. We beg all those who may vainly hope to benefit their condition by taking part in gold diggings or their cognate speculaors, to ponder well the facts therein set forth.

The whole California theory, in fact, from the war

th Mexico down to the present day, is a defusion. Gold, apart from what is used in the arts, is not wealth, but the representative of wealth, and increasing the quantity of it does not enrich a country, but in proportion to its augmentation, prices of all kinds are increased. The convenience of gold as a circulating medium is not to be disputed, but it may be procured at too great an expense. That such has been the case with California, will hardly be denied. The war with Mexico, besides requiring many thousands of lives of men who would otherwise have been working at the plough, the loom or the anvil, cost the country two ndred and seventeen millions of dollars-a sum approaching to the entire value of all the property in the City of New-York. The population of California is three hundred and eight thousand; the total value of heir occupied lands, their houses, stock, implements, and to forth, is one hundred and eight million dollars. It is safe to assert that had they remained in, or emigrated, to States already occupied, possessed of internal improvements, and commanding home-markets, they would have acquired-if they did not already possess-an equal sum with an equal outlay of capital shill and enterprize, and without the terrible vicissitudes and mortality which have eminently marked the career of emigration thither. In fact, if we estimate the cost of outfitting, sending and keeping until he could earn something, at only three hundred dollars for each emigrant, it amounts to a sum about equal to the above sum-total of the value of California exclusive of the product of the mines. But we know it has cost much more than three hundred dollars. Many thousands of emigrants have, through illness, ignorance, ediscretion, or vice, lost fortunes in the pursuit of a chimers there. If, too, we calculate the gross proinet of the mines at even from fifty to sixty millions, and compare it with what a good agricultural and manufacturing home-market would produce, we find no cause for congratulation, even considering gold as val-

uable a product as the necessaries of life. Of the men whether in Congress or in the democratic bar rooms throughout the country who have perfected the theory of annexation, it may be questioned if one of them ever studied to know what it is that gives real ine to land. Indeed, we cannot see in the whole roaring, ranting policy on this head anything but the most guerant abnegation of every essential truth that lies at the root of sound policy and national progress. We have been constantly assured that land is wealth. Now his is an enormous error. Land is worthless except as labor is bestowed upon it. Hence, all additions of ter. ritory are valuable as labor is given to them. But that labor is shorn of its most profitable qualities, if diverted from the channels of those States, where ewing to the accretion of capital, it can work in combination on the richer soils, and have the advantage of the means, skill, science and machinery produced by all the toil which has been bestowed for centuries in public and private

The older States of the Union have undergone vast sacrifices. Their history has been full of trials. Two wars with the most powerful nation on the Earth; innumerable fights with a savage foe; pioneer exerifices in the deadly swamps or dreary woods; colossal labors and small gains; a dismal contest with British monopoly when they were colonists, and a besotted adherence. owing to Southern influence, to a policy which has kept them in almost colonial vassalage to England-these all have been the lot of the older States. Notwithstanding their difficulties and drawbacks, they began to make headway, when they are suddenly called on to double their expenses on the road-for that is the true reading of the case—and keep up a frenzied commercial fire with California; to support a Pacific colony when much of the richest lands of the oldest States is yet untouched with the plow; when not a shaft is driven into coal and able socessiquists in 51.

ire," mines of boundless extent in various quarters when one little experimental tea estate (instead of figthousand, could alone be counted; when two hardstruggling b inlature silk manufactories (in place of twice ten thousand) could be named; and when the wheat-lands of Se oh, er States were deteriorating for want of varied manufacturin's industry to consume their products and save the manure on the spot. Our commercial policy is now purely British, and squares exactly with the effec.'s which it begets abroad.

The statement which we gove the other day of the de-

moralization of the scafaring claraces of men who live without homes, or their restraints from evil and incentives to virtue, should of itself be an argument against the world-scouring policy that forgets the industry and profits of demestic production and cries Ho! for India. China, California-taking omne ignotum pro magnificoand that the bloated expansion of distant trade with poor barbarous countries, or with colonies in the starveling shakes of babyhood, is to bring us wealth, when work at home with wood, fron, coal, vegetables, grains, meats, and ut sas is at hand, does not. But Congressional and pot-house orators are not content with quiet domestic subjects. A cabinet picture of daily life does not suit them. They require the epic and grandlose for treatment. Sesquipedalian words and orotund periods about untold wealth in trading with Chinese, Hindeos, and heaven knows what other myriads of paupers,that is the burden of their song. Even Richard Rush, whose ripe years should have taught him better, writes a letter to Col Benton, in which he dilates on the great and unspeakably profitable trade to be opened with the Eastern nations by means of the Pacific Road. Now we are earnestly in favor of that enterprise as the sole means of preserving the unity of the Republic, but really we hardly open a paper without this jejune nonsense of Asiatic commerce staring us in the face—the immense profits to accrue to us so soon as we have made the railroad and begin to deal with three hundred million of oriental paupers. Let us look a little into this immense traffic. In the first place, the railroad will cost-no matter how many millions-say 100 millions; and they will be well spent, on account of the domestic, not the foreign, use of the road. Going through a region of almost unbroken wilderness, the expenses of it will be vastly increased, and without the aid of Government it cannot be constructed for years. So much for the conveyance. Then when we have got to California, what comes? There ensues a fresh race of intermediate speculators to enable us to ship gold, silver, coarse cottens and corn in limited quantities to China, for what ! For tea, which the lamented Junius Smith proved can be raised as good and as cheap in South Carolina, and all that region. But how are we to profit by trading with the East ! The East is poor-poor beyond belief. Within twenty-five years a single famine carried off half a million of ryots in India, and hardly any notice was taken of it; and now the whole country is so racked with penury and despair, that as we have already shown in full detail, the East India Company grasps, as its last straw, at the poison trade in opium with its three million profits, and measureless shames. We would dissipate therefore these golden dreams of

fortunes to be made in California, or the trade therewith, when the Pscific Railroad shall have been completed. The settlement of every country, so far from being profitable, is invariably a loss. It is a law of nature, and should teach man to be satisfied in the labor at home, and trust to the gradual extension of population for the increase of wealth. In no other way can it come. Every pioneer is ruined. Sir Walter Raleigh was: William Penn was. The Puritans lived worse than they did at Leyden, and only religious fervor sustained them. In the settlement of Canada, according to Martin, "The starving colonists were reduced to "five ounces of bread per day." The Colonization of Australia, though undertaken by Government, was a series of broken hearts and ruined hopes for a long while. As regards Van Diemans land, Henderson says: After an enormous expenditure of capital, the returns were far less than might have been derived from a sin ilar amount in England." This rule will be found without exception, and the best advice to give to immigrants is to avail themselves of settlements in the old States, where the pioneer labors are partially achieved, and capital has been liberally expended on public im-

We feel it as a particular duty therefore, to warn the public against the delusions of distant trade and settlements. Read again what is said by the writer in our columns on Monday:

It has been a matter of great surprise to me that some a less not, before this, given a true account of the condi-n of the people and the state of things in California. I we been in this State twelve weeks, and during that time have been in this State twelve weeks, and during that times have seen more mixery, more vice, more immerality, more blasted hopes and withering disappointment, more after until the period with the seed have and impeted regrets than I have ever witnessed before in my whole life and it is autonishing—it is omering—that some philar thropist has not taken upon houself the task, ere this, of exposing to the world the state of affairs here, and the almost aniversal fate of the great mejodity of California emigrants. All who leave home for the supposed hard of gold, do so with high hopes and brilliant expectations, but did they know the almost certain early which awaits them here, they would sooner dig potatoes for nity cents a day than undertake this expedition.

After considering this, we think many an enthusiastic young person will ponder well before selling out his patrimony, or running in debt in order to go to California, even with the prospect of a railroad to the Pacific, and trade with the imaginary wealthy regions of the Orient.

John C. Sterling, Esq. of Watertown, has given twenty acres of land to that village for a Public Park. Will not some of the rich men of New York where Parks are so much wanted, follow the example of Mr Sterling!

[Athany Evening Journal.

Nothing of the kind will be done. A commercial city, where the State does not interfere, will necessarily sacrifice everything-Nature and Art and their concemitants, health and beauty-to money. The old critate gardens in the business streets are all being apidiy destroyed by lofey back buildings, workshops and stores, and a ruchless war is declared against every hit of verdure or leafy shade. The other night a vandal proposition was made before the Aldermen, by one of their number, to run a street through the Park and make a ratiroad depot on it! Anything narrower or

meaner is not possible to conceive. Connection.-Is a communication signed "A Stationer," which appeared in The Tribuse one day last week, in re-lation to the stamped envelops recently issued by the Post Office, there was a passage which might be construed o imply that in making the contract with Mr. Nesbit, the Government had been swindled. We now desire to say, that in giving place to that communication we did not suppose that it contained an imputation of that nature, and we are confident that ne such charge can in any degree be juslified. The same communication also charged that Mr.
Nosbit had undertaken the business of making envelopes
without understanding it. We have since learned that that part of his establishment is under the charge of a partner ho was formerly employed by De La Rue & Co., and may be presumed to be perfectly skilled in the art. We make these statements in justice to Mr. Nesbat, who, whatever may be the merits of the envelop controversy, certainly merits to be spoken of in regard to it with truth and

Mississippi .- The Jackson (Miss.) Flag, a " Unionist"

paper says:
It is believed that not one Union Democrat has been ap-It is believed that not one Union Democrathus been appointed to effice in the State, except a single individual, who, we understand obtained his place through the soluciation of Mr. Nabers before he left Washington, and whose brother, being a secession member of the State Senate, it was judged indiscreet by Mr. Davis to opnose him. Look to the following list of appointments for Mississippi, and of the following list of appointments for Mississippi, and of Mississippians out of the State: J. J. Daavenport, Chief Mississippians out of the State: J. J. Daavenport, Chief Mississippians out of the State: J. J. Daavenport, Chief Mississippians out of the State: J. J. Daavenport, Chief Mississippians out of the State: J. J. Daavenport, Chief Miss., Nathaniel S. Price, U. S. District Attorney, Richard Elward, Postmaster, Natchez; C. R. Dickson, Postmaster, Elward, Postmaster, A. M. Jackson; A. G. Haley, Clerk Land Office, Washington, J. L. G. Mississippians of the Port, Natchez; Mr. Walker, Collector of the Port.

Vicksburg. "All of whom," says The Flag, " acted with the 'peace"